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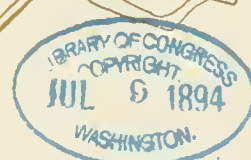
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4th OF JULY

Souvenir

TAMMANY TIMES.

New York
1894.



VOL. I.

Price, 25 Cents.



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A TAMMANY CELEBRATION.

(FROM TAMMANY TIMES.)



THE natal day of our national independence has always been observed in impressive and patriotic style by the Tammany Society. This society was the first to celebrate Washington's birthday, and is, and has ever been foremost in encouraging and fostering patriotism.

Tammany Hall has been the leader in all public events of importance to this country and its people for the past century.

Tammany societies were first founded in honor of an aged chieftain of that name, who was of the Delaware tribe, and was one of the confederacy Leuni-Lenapes. His goodness and wisdom caused the patriots of the Revolution to canonize him, and inscribe his name on some of their calendars. Tammany societies were founded in his honor, and he was adopted as the tutelar patron saint of Democratic America. Chief Tammany lived to a remarkable age, and was therefore called "Tammany of Many Days," which name is well suited to the existing Tammany. When the wise chief Tammany died, he left thirteen addresses for the children of his tribe; the one intended for the children of the second tribe has been adopted by the Tammany Society of the present day. Translated it reads as follows :

"Children of the Second Tribe : The tiger affords a useful lesson to you. The exceeding quickness of his sight, and above all, his discriminating power in the dark, teach you to be stirring and active in your respective callings, to look sharp to every engagement you enter into, and to let neither misty days nor stormy nights make you lose sight of the worthy object of your pursuit." Thus members of the Tammany political organizations of to-day are known as "Tigers." During the year 1765, when the British yoke became most galling, the "Sons of Liberty" afterwards "Sons of Tammany," formed in great force throughout the colonies, and it was mainly through their influence that Great Britain lost her hold on this country. The Declaration of Independence, brought about after so hard a struggle, has always been properly celebrated at Tammany headquarters by the reading of a fac-simile of that famous manuscript and by speechmaking and general rejoicing.



SOCIETY OF TAMMANY
OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.

—Programme.

TAMMANY HALL.

JULY 4TH, 1894

READING OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

By HON. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN.

LONG TALKS.

UNITED STATES SENATOR PATRICK WALSH, of Georgia.

CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH W. BAILEY, of Texas.

SHORT TALKS.

HON. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, of Mississippi.

HON. THOMAS C. O'SULLIVAN, of New York.

HON. WALTER I. HAYES, of Iowa.

HON. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER, of Illinois.

HON. WILLIAM H. CRAIN, of Texas.

HON. JAMES P. PIGOTT, of Connecticut.

HON. OWEN A. WELLS, of Wisconsin.

HON. JOSEPH E. WASHINGTON, of Tennessee.

HON. JULIUS GOLDZIER, of Illinois.

HON. JAMES S. GORMAN, of Michigan.

HON. GEORGE B. FIELDER, of New Jersey.

HON. WILLIAM H. DENSON, of Alabama.

HON. M. J. McETTRICK, of Massachusetts.

HON. JOHN O. PENDLETON, of West Virginia.

HON. JOHN C. BLACK, of Illinois.

HON. WILLIAM RYAN, of New York.

HON. AMOS J. CUMMINGS, of New York.

GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES, of New York.

LIEUT. LUCIAN YOUNG, U. S. N., of Kentucky.

HON. HENRY D. PURROY, of New York.

HON. AMASA J. PARKER, of New York.

HON. JACOB A. CANTOR, of New York.

HON. FERDINAND LEVY, of New York.

HON. MARTIN T. McMAHON, of New York.

HON. M. WARLEY PLATZEK, of New York.

HON. CHARLES G. F. WAHLE, of New York.

HON. EDWIN T. TALIAFERRO, of New York.

HON. ASA BIRD GARDNER, of New York.

HON. THOMAS C. T. CRAIN, of New York.

HON. JOHN C. TOMLINSON, of New York.

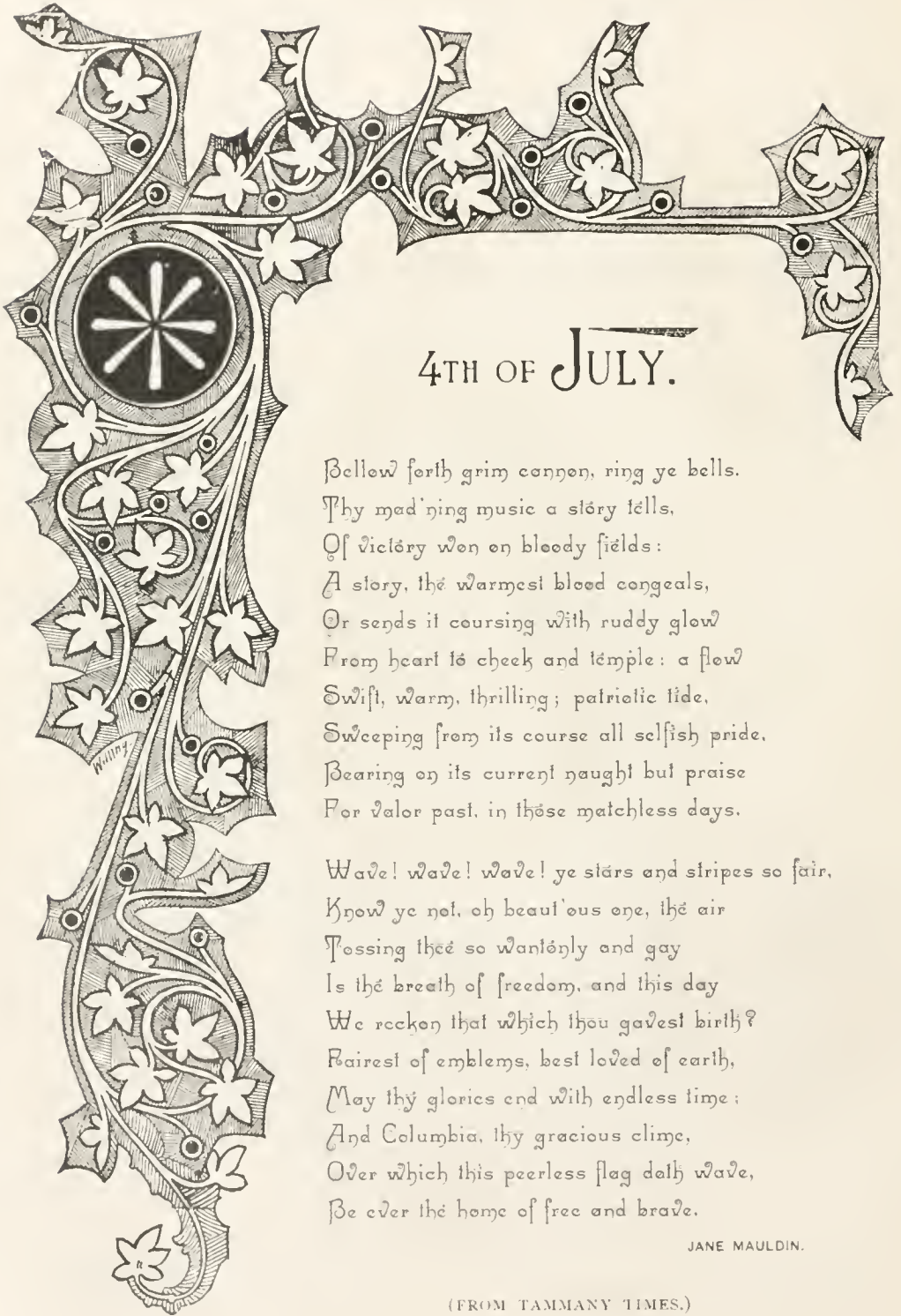
HON. THOMAS J. BRADLEY, of New York.

HON. HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE, of New York.

Patriotic Songs by the Tammany Glee Club and by Miss Ernestine De Verner.

THOMAS F. GILROY, *Grand Sachem.*

JOHN B. MCGOLDRICK, *Secretary.*



4TH OF JULY.

Bellow forth grim cannon, ring ye bells.
 Thy mad'ning music a story tells,
 Of victory won on bloody fields:
 A story, the warmest blood congeals,
 Or sends it coursing with ruddy glow
 From heart to cheek and temple: a flow
 Swift, warm, thrilling; patriotic tide,
 Sweeping from its course all selfish pride,
 Bearing on its current naught but praise
 For valor past, in these matchless days.

Wave! wave! wave! ye stars and stripes so fair,
 Know ye not, oh beautiful one, the air
 Tossing thee so wantonly and gay
 Is the breath of freedom, and this day
 We reckon that which thou gavest birth?
 Fairest of emblems, best loved of earth,
 May thy glories end with endless time;
 And Columbia, thy gracious clime,
 Over which this peerless flag doth wave,
 Be ever the home of free and brave.

JANE MAULDIN.

(FROM TAMMANY TIMES.)



JANE MAULDIN.



JAMES E. SULLIVAN.



WENONA GILMAN.



FRED FEIGL.



C. S. PARMLEE.



JOE KERR.



W. H. FOWLER.

TAMMANY TIMES STAFF.

DAVID BENNETT HILL.



DAVID BENNETT HILL was born in the village of Havana, Schuyler (then Chemung) County, N. Y., August 29, 1843. He needed no spurring to make the most of his limited educational opportunities and, at the age of seventeen, having graduated at the Havana Academy, and thus exhausting the school advantages of his native place, he entered with spirit into the task of earning his own living.

While employed as clerk in the office of one of the principal lawyers of Havana, he attracted the notice of Col. John I. Lawrence, a cousin of Judge Abraham Lawrence, of New York City, who took great interest in his progress, and advised him to study law and enter the legal profession. This advice accorded well with Mr. Hill's tastes and ambition, and he lost no time in following it. In 1863 he went to Elmira at the instance of Erastus P. Hart, an able lawyer of that place, whose attention he had attracted, and in whose office and under whose supervision he qualified for practice. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1864, and establishing himself in Elmira, entered at once upon the duties of his profession. From his earliest youth he took a deep interest in politics, and on coming of age he accepted the privileges of citizenship as a sacred duty, having claims paramount to all others, even those of business. His earnestness and ardor was appreciated by his fellow-citizens, and within a month after his admission to the bar he was appointed City Attorney. From this time on his political advancement was rapid. In 1868 he was chosen to represent Chemung County at the Democratic State Convention, and in 1870 he was nominated by the Democrats for the Assembly and was elected. He was re-nominated and elected for the same office in 1872. It was in the Assembly that the great friendship of Samuel J. Tilden and David B. Hill began.

In 1876 and 1884 Mr. Hill was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Tilden and Cleveland respectively. In the spring of 1882, at the expiration of his term as Alderman, to which office he had been elected the year previous, Mr. Hill, while absent from Elmira, was nominated for Mayor, and was elected. In 1882 Grover Cleveland was placed in nomination for Governor of the State, and David B. Hill as Lieutenant-Governor, Cleveland receiving a plurality of 193,850, and Hill receiving a plurality of over 195,000, a victory unprecedented in the history of State elections. The election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency of the United States, in the fall of 1884, caused that gentleman to resign his office of Governor with the close of the year, and thus Mr. Hill, in accordance with the provision of the Constitution, became the Chief Magistrate of the State of New York, the duties of which office he discharged until the fall of 1885, when he was unanimously nominated for Governor and was elected by about 12,000 plurality over Ira Davenport. In 1888 he was unanimously renominated for Governor and re-elected over Warner Miller by 20,000 majority. In 1891 he was unanimously nominated for United States Senator and elected over William M. Evarts, and is now serving his country in the United States Senate.



Wm. B. Hill

EDWARD MURPHY, JR.



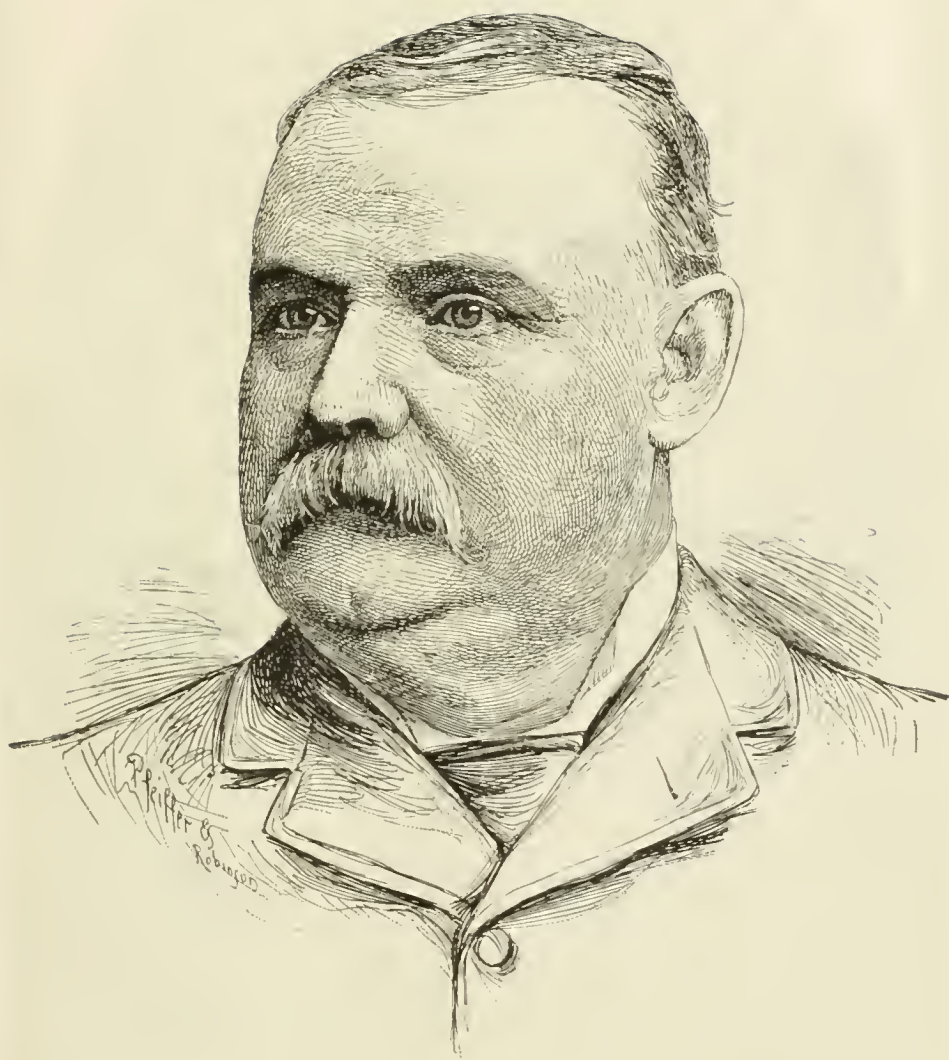
EDWARD MURPHY, JR., was born in Troy, N.Y., December 15, 1838, and received his early education in the public schools of that city. It was the wish of his parents that he become a clergyman and they sent him to the college at Montreal to fit him for that calling. He was not inclined that way, however, and nature rebelled so vigorously that he quitted Montreal and completed his education at St. John's College.

Returning to Troy he started in business for himself. In 1857 his father retired from business and gave Mr. Murphy, Jr., entire charge of his brewing establishment. Mr. Murphy then formed a partnership with Mr. Kennedy who was also a brewer, which resulted in the consolidation of the two breweries.

Mr. Murphy did not enter State politics until 1874, although prior to that time he had been a delegate to several State conventions, his first appearance taking place in 1860. He was a delegate to the convention that nominated Horatio Seymour for Governor in 1862, and six years later made his first appearance as a national delegate at the convention held in Tammany Hall when Seymour was nominated for President. Since 1870 Mr. Murphy has practically ruled Rensselaer County. He has been Mayor of Troy three times and has refused the nomination as many times more; was elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1886 and won an enviable reputation as an organizer and party manager.

On January 10th, 1893, Mr. Murphy was nominated as United States Senator, in the face of the most violent opposition, but was elected by a large majority.

That Troy should recognize Mr. Murphy's abilities and be as proud of him as she justly is, is in no way strange. His connections with a large number of her great enterprises afforded that city an ample opportunity to test the worth of his unflinching zeal and energy, thus completely upsetting the old adage that says: "A truly great man is seldom appreciated in his own home."



Edward Murphy Jr

GOVERNOR FLOWER.



ROSWELL PETTIBONE FLOWER was born August 7th, 1835, at Theresa, Jefferson County, N. Y., and is therefore a Jeffersonian Democrat both by nativity and choice.

He attended school until sixteen years of age, graduating from the Theresa High School. His father died in 1843, making it necessary for this ambitious young man to work at odd jobs while attending school in order to help support the family and keep himself in pocket money. As a teamster in a brick yard he received the magnificent salary of \$1.50 per week. After graduating he taught for two years in a little school near Theresa.

In 1853 he became Deputy Postmaster of Watertown at a salary of \$50.00 per month, and held this position for six years, during which time he saved \$1,000, with which he purchased an interest in a jewelry business, the firm being known as Hitchcock & Flower. Mr. Flower was mainly responsible for the success which attended this venture, and two years later bought Mr. Hitchcock's interest, and continued the business alone until 1869. In this year his brother-in-law, Henry Keep, the well known capitalist, died, and Mr. Flower came to New York to take charge of his estate; most of the investments were located in the West, thus making it necessary for him to travel a great deal; this gained for him an excellent knowledge of the country and its possibilities from an investment standpoint, a knowledge by which Mr. Flower has profited to the extent of several millions of dollars.

Mr. Flower has always been a Democrat, casting his first vote for Buchanan. As a worker and organizer he is scarcely equaled. In 1881 he was elected to Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District by 3,100 majority; he had for an opponent Mr. William Waldorf Astor. It was in this year that Henry Keep Flower, Mr. Flower's only son, died; his death proved to be a very hard blow, and one that time has yet to heal. At 229 to 231 East Fifty-ninth street a building dedicated to charity has been erected in his memory; it was completed in December 1882, and cost \$50,000, paid for entirely by Mr. Flower.

In 1872 the firm of R. P. Flower & Co. was established, at 84 Broadway, consisting of Roswell P. Flower and his young brother, Anson R. Flower, the success of which was almost phenomenal; in 1890 Mr. Flower withdrew from the active part in the business, and in the following year was elected Governor of this great Empire State by 47,937 plurality.



Rudolf Hermann

LIEUT.-GOV. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.



WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN was born November 6, 1859, in Buffalo, N. Y. His father, William Sheehan, was an engineer and railway contractor, and for a time was one of the engineers of the famous palace steamer, *The Globe*, which foundered on Lake Erie years ago.

Mr. Sheehan was educated in the public schools of Buffalo, and in St. Joseph's College. After leaving college he began the study of law in the office of Chas. F. Tabor, who later became Attorney General of the State. It was at this time, 1876, at the age of sixteen, that he won the admiration of his friends by excelling them as an oarsman. He was elected president of the Celtic Rowing Club, and made the young men of Buffalo hustle to keep pace with him in a shell. During this time, although interested in, and a lover of, athletic sports, he devoted most of his energy to study, and progressed to such an extent that in 1881 he was admitted to the bar, and one year later Mr. Tabor made him a full partner in his business, and the firm became Tabor & Sheehan.

In 1884 he was elected to the Assembly by a very large majority, and began his term in the Legislature when David B. Hill was Governor. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Hill was nominated for Governor, and Mr. Sheehan was one of the most ardent and enthusiastic workers in his behalf. In this year Mr. Sheehan was re-elected to the Assembly by a larger majority than before.

Mr. Sheehan has had the honor of being chosen seven times to represent his constituency in the State Legislature, and was nominated six times in succession for Speaker, thus becoming the leader of his party on the floor. Finally, the Legislature of 1891 being Democratic, he was elected Speaker of the Assembly.

In 1891 he was unanimously placed in nomination as Lieutenant-Governor with Roswell P. Flower as Governor. The Republican party had a strong ticket in the field—Fassett and Vrooman—but the result proved the popularity of the Democratic candidates.



Wm J. Sheehan

THOMAS F. GILROY.

FON. THOMAS F. GILROY, the Mayor of the City of New York and the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, was born in Ireland in 1840. In 1845 his parents left Ireland to make their home in free America.

Mr. Gilroy was reared in New York City and attended the public schools here, after that the College of the City of New York, then known as the Free Academy. When sixteen years of age he entered a printing establishment and learned the trade, and worked at the "case" until he was twenty-two years old. In 1862 he entered local politics. The same year he was appointed Clerk in the Supreme Court Chambers, and later Clerk in the Ninth District Court.

When Mr. Beattie was appointed Surveyor of the Port, Mr. Gilroy was chosen for the position of Deputy County Clerk. He was reappointed by County Clerk Flack, and when the latter was elected Sheriff he persuaded Mr. Gilroy to become Chief Under-Sheriff.

In August, 1877, he was appointed receiver for Mitchell, Vance & Co., the condition of whose affairs was most disheartening. An inventory made by the creditors showed assets of only \$200,000. Mr. Gilroy went to work with his usual energy, and in six months' time submitted to the creditors a total of \$600,000, an almost phenomenal feat.

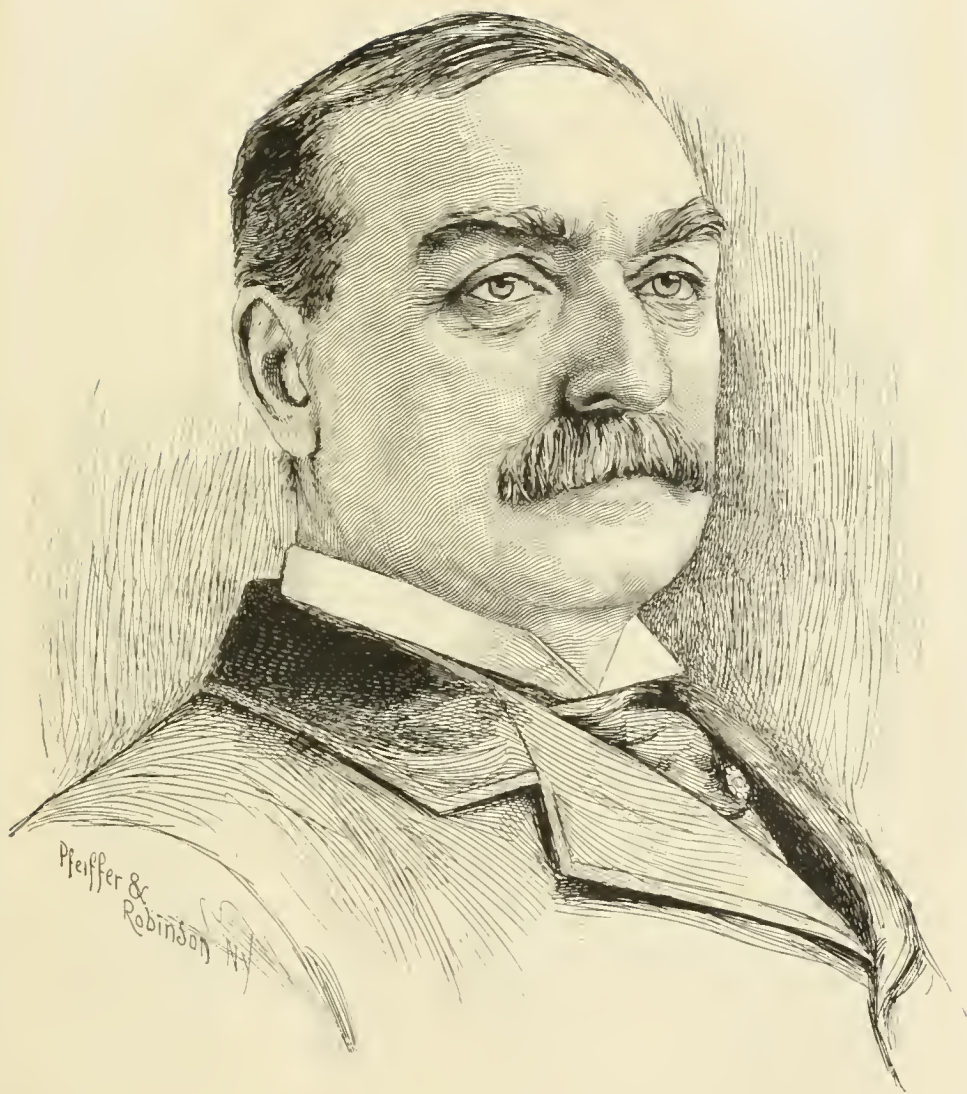
Mr. Gilroy is a born Democrat. He entered the ranks of Tammany Hall as soon as he cast his first vote and has been one of its chief workers ever since. In all the bitter fights of Tammany Hall Mr. Gilroy has always proven himself a leader. He has been chairman of the Tammany Committee on Organization, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and leader of the local organization in the Twenty-third Assembly District.

As Commissioner of the Department of Public Works of the City of New York he made a brief visit to Great Britain and the continent and became interested in the street cleaning systems of London and Paris. Mr. Gilroy saved the city \$53,000 yearly by abolishing superfluous offices, thus declaring twenty-four offices useless. Of course the "heelers" did not appreciate this move of Mr. Gilroy, but he continued to use his own judgment in the management of city affairs, thus winning the confidence of the public.

Mr. Gilroy has been instrumental in all the suggestions for the improvement of the city of New York, and in most cases his advice has been heeded and acted upon.

He was elected Mayor of the city of New York by the largest majority ever given to any mayor of this or any other city.

Mr. Gilroy is a home man, and devoted to his interesting family.



Thos. F. Gilroy

BOURKE COCKRAN.



ONGRESSMAN WILLIAM BOURKE COCKRAN is a sachem of the Tammany Society and the chairman of the committee on correspondence. Mr. Cockran's Chicago speech made him famous as a Tammanyite and an American citizen. Immediately after the convention his name and speech were heralded throughout the United States.

He is the recognized orator of Tammany Hall, and it is doubtful if any important move is made by the leaders of this organization without consulting him.

Mr. Cockran was born in County Sligo, Ireland, February 28th, 1854. His parents, intending him for the priesthood, sent him to the best schools in his native land and later to France, to finish his education. He did not agree with his parents on this question of destiny, and therefore left for America at the age of seventeen.

His first position in this country was as clerk in the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. Clerking did not suit him, and the next thing he undertook was teaching in a private school. Later he became principal of a public school in Tuckahoe, N. Y. While teaching he studied law, but he was too poor to buy books. Just at this time he became acquainted with Judge Abram B. Tappan, who gave him the full use of his law books and office. Encouraged, Mr. Cockran began work with renewed energy. His days were occupied with school duties, his nights with the study of law.

He gave up teaching school in 1876 and was admitted to the bar. He practiced law two years in Mount Vernon, then moved to New York and opened his own office.

He made his advent in politics in Kings County. He was taken up by the leaders of Irving Hall Democracy, and was their spokesman at the Albany State Convention in 1881. The next year he was appointed Counsel to the Sheriff's Office by Sheriff Davidson. In 1883 John Kelly placed him in the folds of the wigwam.

In 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In 1886 Mayor Hugh J. Grant again appointed him Counsel to the Sheriff's Office. He was elected to the Fiftieth Congress in the Twelfth District by a large majority, made a splendid record, but would not be renominated. He likewise refused the Tammany Hall nomination as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Mayor Grant wanted to appoint him Counsel to the Corporation, but he declined.

In 1891 he was on the ticket for Congress to succeed Gen. F. B. Spinola, and was again elected.

His career as a lawyer has been brilliant, and his connection with famous cases has made Mr. Cockran famous in his profession. He is married, is a lover of home life, has a splendid stable, is a great hunter and sportsman, and, taking all in all, he is the ideal Irish-American. If you see him once you can never forget him.



W. Bourke Keene

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.



AMOS J. CUMMINGS was born in Conkling, Broome County, New York, on May 15th, 1841. His father and grandfather were clergymen of the Christian Church. He was given a common school education in his native town, and at the age of twelve, when his father was editor of the *Christian Palladium* and the *Christian Messenger*, he entered his father's printing office as an apprentice in the composing room. Then came a period of four years during which he left home, and hoed his own row as a compositor through many Western and Southern States. In 1857, while in Mobile, he joined the famous Walker expedition, which wound up with his capture, along with several hundred others, by the United States sloop-o-war "St. Mary's."

After his release he came to this city, and enjoyed his first taste of metropolitan journalism, in which he afterward became so distinguished, by working at the case in the *Tribune* office. He remained in the *Tribune* composing room until the call of the trumpet of war, when he laid aside, for a time, the "stick," and took up the sword.

In the war he was Sergeant-Major of the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteers, participating in many battles, and was officially mentioned for gallantry at Fredericksburg. He returned from the war in time to participate in the defense of the *Tribune* office when it was mobbed by the rioters in July, 1863. Mr. Cummings was one of the four compositors who remained in the office. Mr. Cummings lost his situation with the *Tribune* by a strike for higher wages in which he participated, and for a time set type on the *Yonkers Statesman*. Returning to the city in December, he secured work with Charles E. Wilbour, one of the owners of the *Law Transcript*. Wilbour contracted to print a list of the inhabitants subject to the draft, and Cummings worked upon the list until he was offered a situation in the editorial room of the *Tribune*.

Just after Christmas in 1864, he was placed in charge of the *Weekly Tribune*. After serving nearly two years on the weekly he became night editor, and afterward city editor and political editor of the daily edition of the *Tribune*. He had charge of the political department of the paper during the first Grant campaign. In 1869 he became managing editor of the *Sun*, and remained there until the winter of 1872. Broken down in health by overwork, he went to Florida. In the following summer he visited Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California, sending correspondence to the *Sun* over the signature of "Ziska," which attracted much attention. Mr. Cummings went to Florida every winter until the spring of 1876, and his Florida letters reached a world-wide circulation. He visited the Everglades, Lake Okechobee, and other parts of the State, then but little known.

In the spring of 1876 he returned to New York and took charge of the *New York Evening Express*. He remained there until after the nomination of Mr. Tilden. In 1884 Mr. Cummings was elected President of the New York Press Club. He accepted a re-election, and declined a third renomination.

In the fall of 1886 he was elected to Congress. On March 17th following he became the editor of the *Evening Sun*. Here he remained until the opening of Congress in December. The *Evening Sun* under his administration became one of the leading evening newspapers of the city. It attained a circulation of over 100,000 before he left it. He declined a renomination for Congress in 1888, but in the fall of 1889 was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of "Sunset" Cox, and he was re-elected last fall. In Congress Mr. Cummings has been an active supporter of all measures brought before the House in the interest of labor. Mr. Cummings was an ardent supporter of the Mills bill, and a determined opponent of the McKinley bill and the Force bill.



Amos J. Cunningham

GENERAL MARTIN T. McMAHON.



REVET MAJOR-GENERAL MARTIN T. McMAHON is one of the best-known men in New York City, and is the most famous organizer and Grand Marshal of great public demonstrations in the country. He is a man of great executive ability, fearless courage, rugged honesty and strong opinions. His popularity is measured only by the size of the country.

General McMahon was born in Canada, in 1838. When he was three weeks old his father took up his residence in the United States. General McMahon was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, New York, from which he was graduated at the age of seventeen. He was honor man of his class, and in later years the college conferred on him the degree of LL.D.

In the law office of the Hon. Eli Cook, then Mayor of Buffalo, he prepared himself for the profession he has followed since the war. Meanwhile, before his age qualified him to practice, he was appointed to succeed his elder brother as corresponding clerk in the appointment office of the Post Office department at Washington, and in the last year of Buchanan's administration he was sent to California as a special agent of the department of the Pacific coast, where he remained until the outbreak of the war.

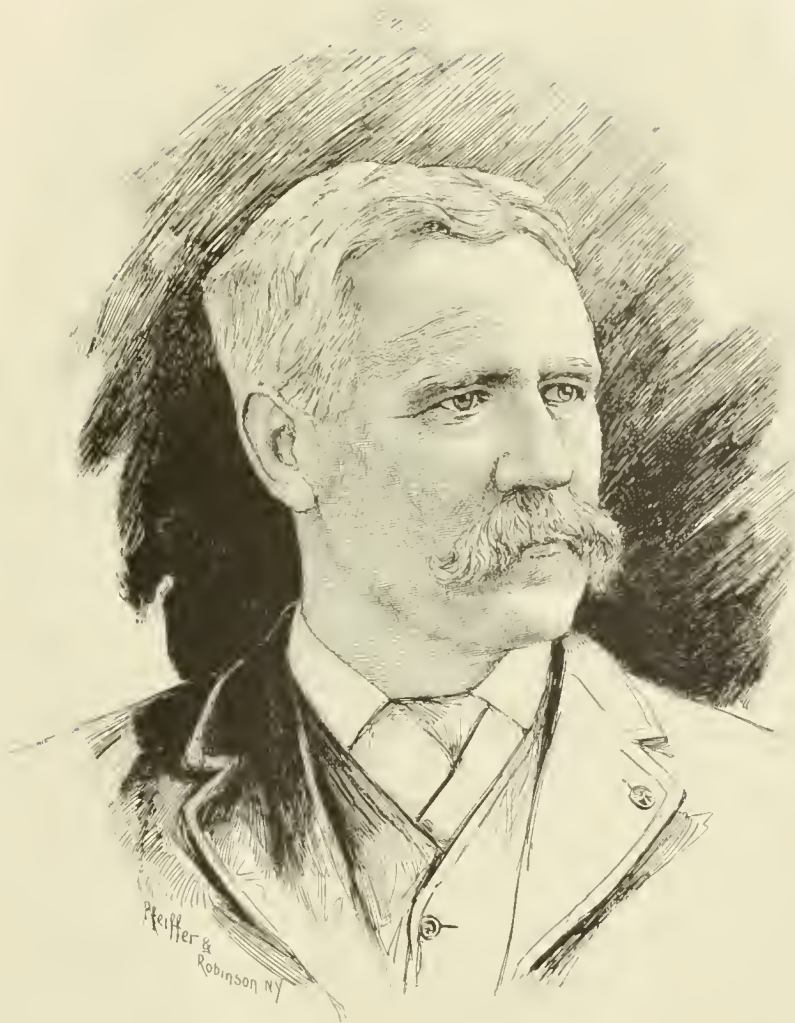
At the first call for troops he responded, and the first company of cavalry organized on the Pacific coast elected him its captain. Finding, however, that the California troops were not to be sent at once for active duty at the front, he resigned his command and received an appointment as a captain in the United States Army, and as an additional Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General George B. MacClellan, between whom and himself a warm friendship had begun and which grew with years and continued until the great commander's death. From the beginning to the end of the war General McMahon served with the Army of the Potomac, and no field on which that army suffered or triumphed was to him untrodden ground. A medal of honor was conferred upon him by Congress for "distinguished bravery at the battle of White Oak Swamp."

To the promotion of Major and Aide-de-Camp was soon added that of Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Left Grand Division, Army of the Potomac. He served as Chief of Staff to General Sedgwick until that officer's death at Spottsylvania. He then continued in the same capacity under General Wright until the close of 1864, when he was assigned to temporary duty in New York on the staff of Major-General Dix, commanding the department of the East. He received subsequently the brevet of Colonel, Brigadier-General and Major-General of Volunteers.

After the war General McMahon retired to private life. In 1866-67 he was Corporation Attorney of the city of New York, and during President Johnson's administration he was United States Minister to Paraguay.

Upon his return from South America he established a law office in the city of New York, subsequently became Receiver of Taxes, continuing as such for many years, until he resigned that office to accept the appointment as United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York under President Cleveland's first administration. In 1890 he was elected to the Assembly as a member from the Seventh District, which had always before been strongly Republican. In 1891 he again conquered a Republican district, the Eighth, in the contest for the State Senate, and served as a member of the upper house in the last Legislature and was re-elected last year.

As a member of Tammany Hall and the Manhattan Club, president of the United Service Club, and a prominent figure in almost every public demonstration in the metropolis, no personal description is needed to introduce General McMahon to most New Yorkers.



M J McMahon

WILLIAM SULZER.



WILLIAM SULZER, ex-Speaker of the Assembly of New York State, is a prominent Tammany representative, and has the following enviable record: He was the youngest Speaker in the history of the State of New York; he is tall, stately and has a good head and heart; he is a good lawyer; he is a hard worker, and he never goes back on a friend. He was born in the city of New York, March, 1863. His father, Thomas Sulzer, was a German patriot—a comrade of Gens. Siegel and Schurz. Mr. Sulzer, Sr., was a strong advocate of constitutional liberty. At the age of eighteen, while yet a student in the Heidelberg University, he joined the patriots in the revolution and was among the first to try to secure freedom for his native land; he was captured and imprisoned, but escaped to Switzerland. In 1851 he came to New York, married here, and soon became a strong Democrat.

William Sulzer, his son and the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools and in Columbia College. Before he was of age he was recognized as a forcible speaker. As a member of the Cooper Union Debating Society he won a gold medal for the masterly manner in which he handled his subject, entitled "What Was Done for Constitutional Government by the Heroes of the Revolution."

Like his father, he became a true Democrat and a member of Tammany Hall.

He was selected by the National Committee to speak in Connecticut, New Jersey and New York in the presidential campaigns of 1884, 1888 and 1892; was sent to the Assembly from the Fourteenth District in 1889, and he immediately went to the front. He has been re-elected every year since by increased majorities.

Mr. Sulzer is a student of the welfare of his native city and has voted for every bill that calls for city advancements. He likewise is a great friend of the laboring classes and works for their interest at all times. He drafted, reported and secured the passage of the bill for the State care of the insane, and led the fight for the anti-Pinkerton bill and the Freedom of Worship bill. He is the author of the laws for the Columbia celebration, the Constitutional Convention, Personal Registration, Blanket Ballot with Paster, Shelter for Lost and Strayed Animals, Woman's Reformatory, Eight-hour Law, Abolition of the Sweating System and Padrone System, the Increase Pay of Street Sweepers, Drivers and Hostlers, the Abolition of Prison Contract Labor, Imprisonment for Debt, and a number of other most commendable measures, which justly entitle him to high rank as a conscientious and fearless legislator and sagacious statesman for the whole people and for the common weal.

As Speaker of the Assembly he made one of the ablest, fairest and most impartial presiding officers the Assembly has ever had, but as leader of the Democratic minority this year he best demonstrated his varied and peculiar ability, and made every Democrat in the State his friend and admirer. He was eloquent, courteous, shrewd, courageous, aggressive and uncompromising.

Mr. Sulzer has a good and lucrative law practice, is hail fellow well met, and a pure Democrat in his business and social life. His brilliant future is assured.



Wm. Suifer

HENRY D. PURROY.



HENRY D. PURROY, County Clerk, city of New York, and Chairman of the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall, was born in the city of New York, August 29, 1848. He is the son of the late John B. Purroy, who was a prominent lawyer many years ago in New York. Mr. Purroy was educated in St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., and admitted to the bar, November, 1869. He was the first representative for the Annexed District in the Board of Aldermen, being elected in 1875, and was re-elected to that body for the years 1876 and 1877. In the latter year he was President of the Board.

From 1874 to 1881 he was connected with Tammany Hall and was Chairman of its General Committee during 1880. In 1884 he joined the County Democracy. In August, 1881, he was appointed Fire Commissioner for said city, and was several times reappointed by successive Mayors and held such position until January 1, 1893.

In 1885 he was made President of the Fire Board, and remained in that position until his resignation from the Board in consequence of his election as County Clerk for the City and County of New York at the last election. During his service in the Fire Board he introduced many improvements in the department, among them being the establishment (two years prior to the civil service act) of a school of probation of applicants for firemen, the organization of the life-saving corps, the remodeling of the department houses, the building of the fireboat, and, in fact, many other appliances that are now in use.

He is entitled to great credit for bringing the New York Fire Department to its present well-known and efficient condition and high state of discipline. Mr. Purroy is a bachelor and resides with his sister in Fordham, N. Y.

Since returning to his allegiance to Tammany Hall in 1885, he has been one of its most stalwart supporters.



Henry D. Purroy

JAMES J. MARTIN.



JAMES J. MARTIN, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall and President of the Board of Police Commissioners, New York City, is one of the herculean workers of the organization.

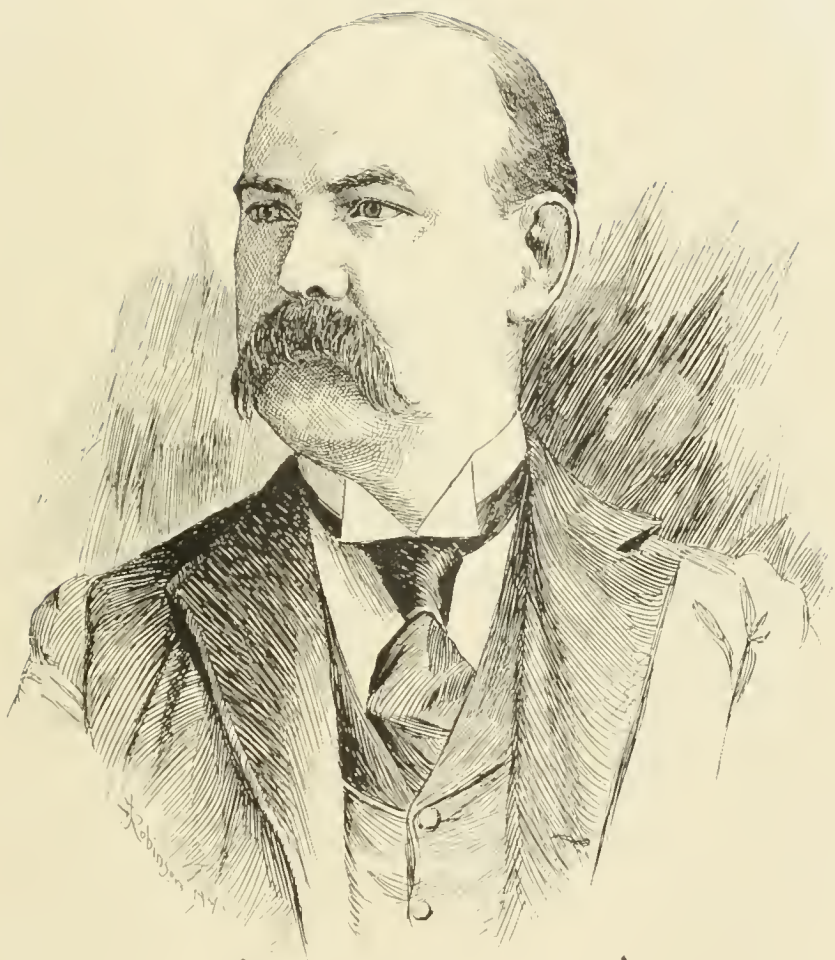
He was born in Ireland in 1846. His parents came to America when he was a mere child. He was reared in the city of New York and attended the public schools. Immediately after leaving school, Mr. Martin entered the law office of Coddington Brothers, of Wall street, one of the leading law firms of the city. In 1862, at the first call for arms, he entered the Union service. He was under age, but the Hawkins Zouaves were glad to receive him in their ranks. He served in the field for one year. In 1863 he was attached to the Adjutant-General's staff of General Dix as clerk. The General was then in command of the Department of Virginia. During the draft riots in New York General Dix was placed in command and Mr. Martin came with him and remained in his office until the close of the war.

The political instinct in Mr. Martin showed itself in his early years. After leaving the military service he took a keen interest in the politics of his section of the city, and immediately became identified with the Democracy in the Twenty-second Ward and afterward with the Seventeenth Assembly district. In 1876 he was made clerk of the finance department under Comptroller John Kelly. He remained under Mr. Kelly until the latter was succeeded by Comptroller Allen Campbell.

Not long after his service in the finance department the famous special assessment commission was appointed by the Legislature and Mr. Martin became its secretary. The duties of the commission closed in 1886. The magnitude of its work needs no comment, nor does the excellence of the work performed by its secretary.

January 1, 1887, Mr. Martin became Deputy Register under Register Slevin, and remained in that capacity until appointed a Police Commissioner by Mayor Grant in May, 1889. In the spring of 1892, Mr. Martin succeeded John R. Voorhis as President of the Board.

Mr. Martin's work while a commissioner has always been characterized by an impartial and sturdy method. His aim has ever been, in his administrative capacity, to bring the police force to the highest scale of efficiency possible. In New York political life Mr. Martin is one of the most prominent figures. As one of the leaders of Tammany Hall he has acquired a reputation for wise counsel and keen ability that is equaled by few.



James J. Martin

COMMISSIONER JOHN C. SHEEHAN.



AN interesting sketch, is the biography of John C. Sheehan, member of the law firm of Brown & Sheehan, New York, Police Commissioner, Tammany Hall leader of the Thirteenth Assembly District and president of the Pequod Club. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., August 15, 1848, and, like his younger brother, the Lieutenant-Governor, had to hustle to keep up in the glorious fight for advancement in life. He was educated in the common schools of his native city, and after leaving school he undertook to learn telegraphy, and to go through a course at the Buffalo Commercial College. He afterwards was graduated at St. Joseph's College.

Mr. Sheehan was a born politician, and at a very early age displayed his instincts in that direction. When he was yet scarcely twenty-one years old his active political career began. Soon thereafter he was elected City Assessor.

In the meantime he had been studying law in the office of Thayer & Benedict, of Buffalo. He had not been long elected Assessor before he was admitted to the bar.

His next office was that of Comptroller. In 1882 he was offered the nomination of Mayor, but declined, Grover Cleveland being selected by the party afterwards.

After his term as Comptroller had expired he returned to his profession, although practically in control of the party organized in the city at the time. He relinquished the implied leadership in 1886, and was shortly afterwards succeeded in authority by his younger brother, William F. Sheehan, the present Lieutenant-Governor.

In 1886 he became a resident of New York City, and thereupon duplicated his successes at home as a political leader. Before coming to New York, he was always recognized as a strong advocate of Tammany Hall and its principles. As a delegate in the State Convention he always voted with that organization. In August of the year he came to this city he was appointed Secretary of the New York Aqueduct Commission, and retained the position through all changes in the Board of Commissioners. This office he held until the time of his appointment as Commissioner of Police. In the Thirteenth Assembly District he became the acknowledged Tammany leader. He was, too, made a member of the Committee of Twenty-four. The successful canvass which he conducted in his district during his first year of leadership, which defeated Fred. S. Gibbs and elected James H. Southworth, a Democrat, to the Assembly, was one of his greatest victories, and showed that he had not forgotten to bring with him from Buffalo the political combativeness for which he was famed there. He has since made the district thoroughly Democratic.



John C. Sheehan

MICHAEL T. DALY.



MICHAEL T. DALY, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, New York City, and a prominent Tammany man, was born in 1841 in Ireland. He came to New York when ten years of age, and immediately thereafter entered one of the public schools of the city and afterwards went to College City of New York, known as the Free Academy at that time.

At the age of sixteen Mr. Daly started to earn a living for himself.

His first employment was in a broker's office; afterwards he became clerk and bookkeeper in a large commission house. He soon tired of commercial life, and when A. Oakey Hall was made Mayor of New York City, Daly began his political career; he was then about twenty-five. Of course his business training was and is almost invaluable to him. In fact, Mr. Daly may be said to be a political business man, if such a term may be used.

His first political position was Second Marshal to the Mayor; he received all the license fees in this office. In 1873 he was appointed Clerk of the Marine Court and remained there until 1876. Next we find him Chief Clerk of the City Court. In 1891 he was appointed Commissioner of Accounts. From this office he was advanced to the most important office in the City of New York—Commissioner of the Department of Public Works. This office controls the city improvement proper, and numerous contracts and millions of dollars are spent during the term of office. The pay is \$8,000 per annum. Mr. Daly is one of Mr. Croker's warmest friends and admirers, and the friendship dates back for years.

Mr. Daly is a man of family and loves his home. He is a plain man in manner and in speech, has hosts of loyal friends, and can be counted as one of the self-made men of New York.



Michael T. Daly

HON. JAMES J. PHELAN.



JAMES J. PHELAN is a New Yorker by birth. He was born in the old Ninth Ward in March, 1847. He received his early education in the public schools of this city, then attended St. Francis Xavier College. At the age of nineteen he started in business for himself, in Fordham, which is now the Twenty-fourth Ward. He afterwards formed a partnership in the importing and wholesale liquor business, in which he continued until 1882, when he retired, and his brother, Michael F. Phelan, took his place. The firm is still in existence and known commercially as Phelan & Duval.

In 1888 Mr. Phelan, with Mr. Robert Hewitt and others, organized the Gansford Freezing and Cold Storage Company, of which company Mr. Phelan became treasurer. In the early part of this year Mr. Phelan, with ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant and other well-known men, organized the Manhattan Cold Storage Company. Mr. Phelan was elected treasurer of this company, and still holds that position. He is also treasurer of the John Good Cordage and Machine Company.

During the construction of the Panama Canal, James J. Phelan was secretary and general manager of the only successful contracting company doing work on the Panama Canal. This company built seventeen miles of the canal proper and small outlets amounting in all to about forty-five miles of work in the Isthmus Country. Mr. Phelan, in connection with ex-Mayor Grant, Judge D. F. McMahon, Alderman Burke, Judge Desser and Sheriff John B. Sexton organized the Narragansett Club, which was the first club of that nature to start in this city. Mr. Phelan was elected its treasurer, which office he still retains; he is also treasurer of the famous Pontiac Club.

Mr. Phelan has had excellent chances for making a brilliant political career for himself, but has steadily refused, for personal reasons, any great advancement. He first took active interest in New York City politics when his friend and neighbor, Hugh J. Grant, became a candidate for sheriff. Mr. Phelan then immediately joined the regular Democratic organization of New York City—Tammany Hall.



James J. Hillman

AUGUSTUS W. PETERS.



AUGUSTUS W. PETERS, the Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee and Chairman of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, was born in St. John, N. B., in 1814. After a term at the district academy he studied law. He came to New York in 1867 as the representative of the firm of Ralph, King & Halleck; he acted as their attorney in the Gold Exchange until appointed assistant secretary of the Government Stock Exchange, in connection with the Open Board of Brokers. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Gold Exchange, and later in the Mining Exchange. In 1876 he was elected secretary of the Gold Exchange, which position he held until it became a department of the Stock Exchange.

Turning his attention to mining stocks Mr. Peters operated as a broker until the election in June, 1878, when running on an independent ticket, he was elected chairman of the Exchange, and since then at each annual election he has been unanimously re-elected, and has seen the Exchange grow from the Mining Exchange, with its 400 members, to the New York Mining Stock National Petroleum Exchange, with its 1,400 members; later to the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange of New York, with its 2,400 members.

In politics Mr. Peters is an ardent Democrat, and has long been a member of Tammany Hall General Committee and of the Committee on Organization, and at the election of officers of the Tammany Hall General Committee held in January of this year, was unanimously elected Chairman of the General Committee.

During the last Presidential campaign Mr. Peters was vice-chairman of the Down-Town Business Men's Association connected with the various Exchanges.

Mr. Peters is devoted to athletic sport, being the ruling spirit of the Clover Bowling Club and an old member of the New York Athletic Club, and the Democratic Club, City of New York. He is the president of the Algonquin Club, which is the Tammany Hall Club of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District. Mr. Peters is also connected with the military; he is sergeant-major of the Old Guard Veteran Battalion of New York, and in the beautiful uniform of the Old Guard he is one of the best figures, and presents a presence that still smacks of the active service.



Augustus W. Peters.

NELSON SMITH.



NELSON SMITH is a leading member of the New York bar. His paternal ancestors came from England and settled on Long Island. His great grandfather, Abel Smith, of Cow Neck, North Hempstead, married Miss Ruth Jackson, the great grand-daughter of Robert Jackson, who was one of the original settlers of Hempstead, Long Island, and well known in Colonial history.

His maternal ancestors came from Holland, and settled in Albany. Through Mr. Smith's maternal great-grandfather, Harmonus Dumond, he is descended from Catrina Schuyler Dumond, daughter of David Schuyler, Mayor of Albany, 1705-1707.

Mr. Smith was born September 29th, 1832, in the town of Middletown, in the eastern part of Delaware County, N. Y., a beautiful section of the Catskill mountains. His father, Samuel Smith, was a distinguished millwright and civil engineer.

Mr. Smith was educated at the Delaware Academy, and afterwards took special courses in the city of New York. He studied law at Delhi with Samuel Gordon, a distinguished member of the bar and a member of Congress, and with William Murray, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in the city of New York in 1854. A few years later he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

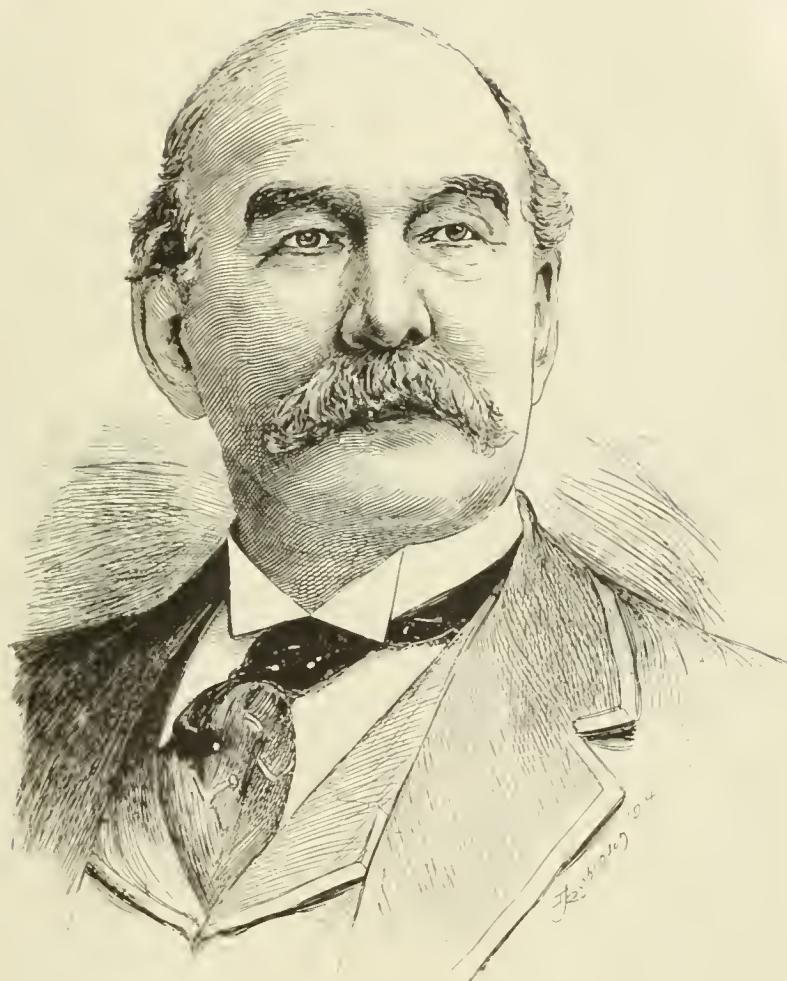
During his career as a lawyer he has devoted himself closely to his profession, at the same time continuing his interest in the study of the sciences of natural rights, of government, of political economy and kindred subjects. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Law Institute, the Press Club, the Manhattan Club, the Reform Club, the Democratic Club, and many other clubs and societies.

He has not held any office, except that in 1892 he was elected an elector of President and Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, and in 1893 was elected a delegate of the Twelfth Senatorial District to the Constitutional Convention now in session. He was for four years 1890-1894, Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, which place he filled with credit to himself and honor to this all-powerful organization. He resigned in January last.

Mr. Smith took an active part in support of the Democratic cause in the national campaigns of 1884 and 1888, and of 1892, and of the campaign of education to promote the reform of the tariff. He contributed many articles and made numerous speeches which were printed and circulated as educational documents.

In his participation in politics he has been actuated entirely by principle, and is most devotedly attached to the doctrines of the Democratic party.

Personally, Mr. Smith possesses the rare faculty of making friends of all with whom he comes in contact. He combines a strong personality with kind and affable manners.



Handwritten signature: R. B. Smith

RICHARD CROKER.



MR. RICHARD CROKER, sachem of the Tammany Society, and until within a short time the recognized leader of the organization, is, without doubt, one of the best known men in political circles in the United States. He was born on the 24th day of November, 1843, in Roscarberry, Ireland, and came to America with his parents three years later. His father was a farmer and served as a captain in Gen. Sickles' brigade during the Civil War. Mr. Croker received a common school education, and when old enough was apprenticed to a machinist and learned the trade. He worked for a time in the shops of the New York Central railroad. In the old volunteer fire department he was engineer of the first steam fire engine used in New York and was foreman of Engine Company No. 28. It was through his connection with the fire department that he first made his advent in politics. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1867 and was re-elected each year until 1870, when the Tweed ring, which Mr. Croker always bitterly opposed, succeeded in legislating him out of office with his associates. Mayor Havemeyer appointed him Marshal to collect arrears of taxes; it is said that in four months he succeeded in collecting \$500,000 due to the city. In 1873 Mr. Croker was nominated and elected Coroner, a position which then, being paid by fee instead of salary, was worth three times as much as it is now, or about \$15,000 a year. At this time, and for a number of years previously, Mr. Croker was a member of Tammany Hall, where he was a favorite of the famous John Kelly. They became strong friends and remained so until John Kelly's death.

In 1874 Mr. Croker was accused of shooting one John McKenna, a keeper on Blackwell's Island. The shooting occurred in a street fight—that is, some ruffians made an attack upon Mr. Croker—and through political motives the O'Brien party used every possible method to convict Mr. Croker. As every reader of the press is fully aware, Mr. Croker was honorably acquitted. The charge against Mr. Croker had no effect upon his political career. At the end of his term in 1876 he was re-elected Coroner. In 1879 he was renominated, but defeated. He went out of office January 1, 1880.

He then became a candidate for Alderman and was elected; afterwards Mayor Edson appointed him a Fire Commissioner. He was reappointed to this office by Mayor Hewitt.

In 1889 Mr. Croker was appointed City Chamberlain by Mayor Grant. In his new position he received a salary of \$25,000 a year. His bond was a half million.

In February, 1890, he resigned the office of Chamberlain on account of ill health.

Mr. Croker then went to Europe and remained abroad some months. On his return he resumed the leadership of Tammany Hall, in which position he had long since become famous. The 9th of May this year, again owing to ill health, he resigned this most important position.



Richard Croker

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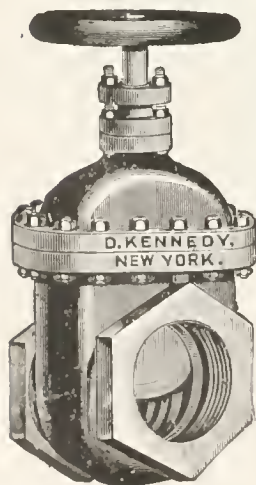
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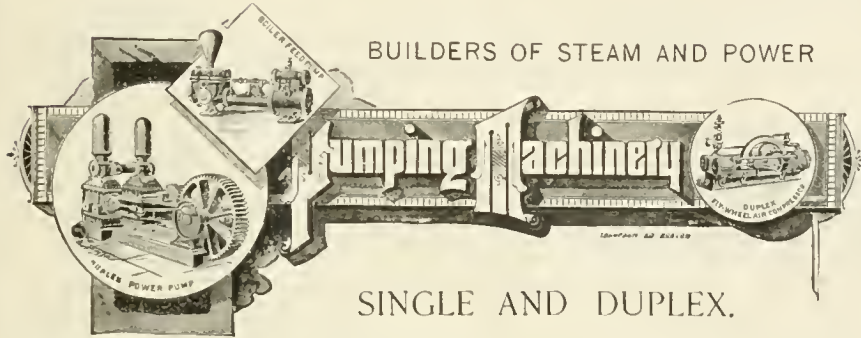
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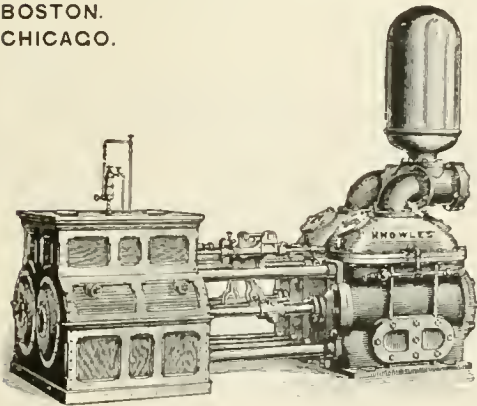
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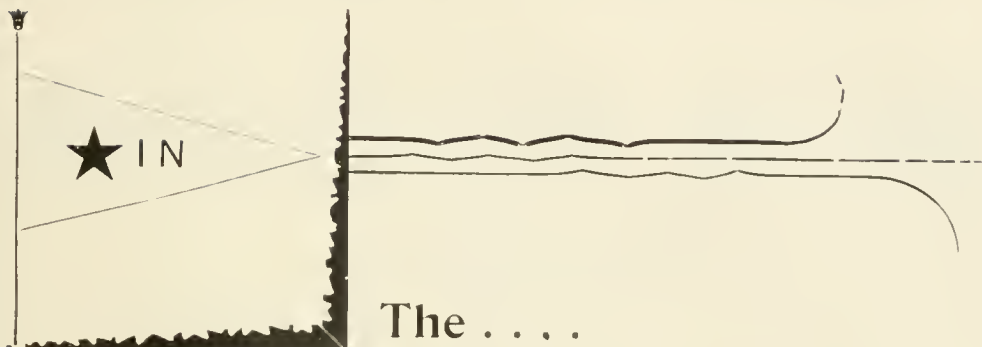
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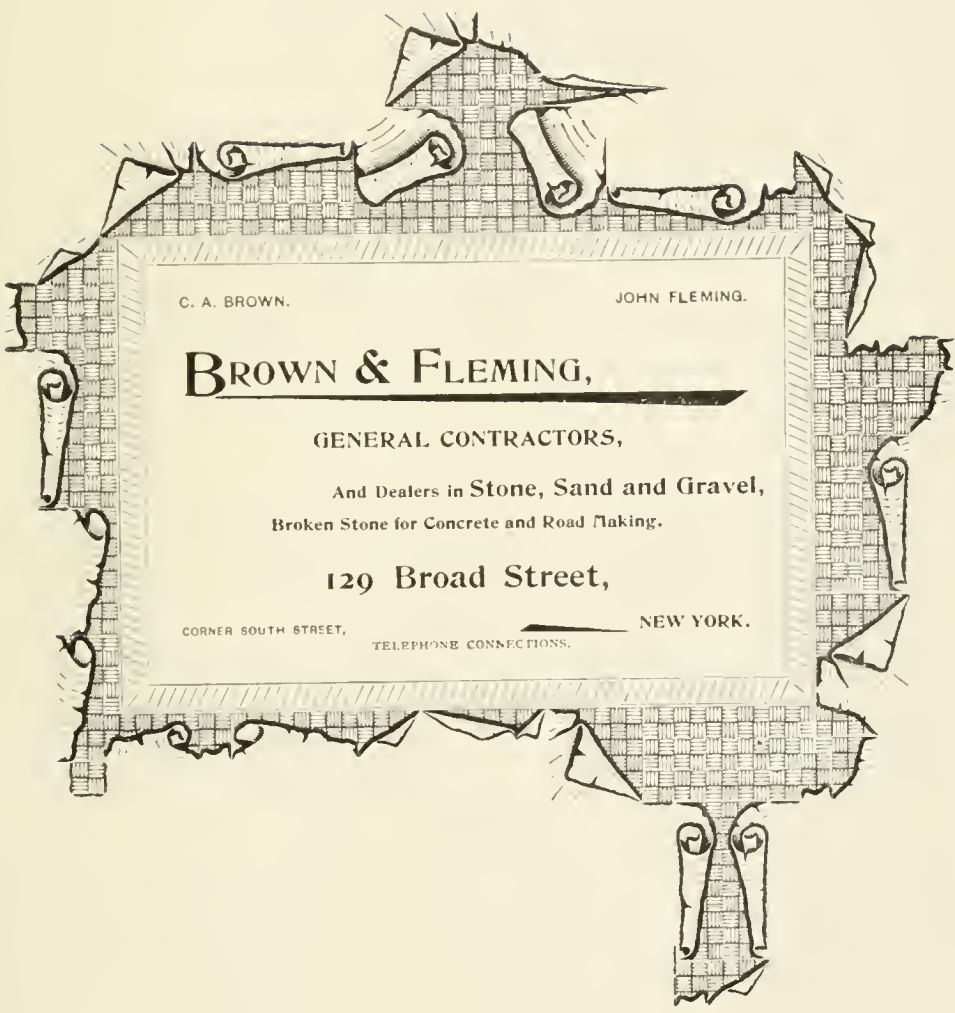
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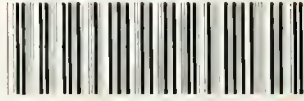
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